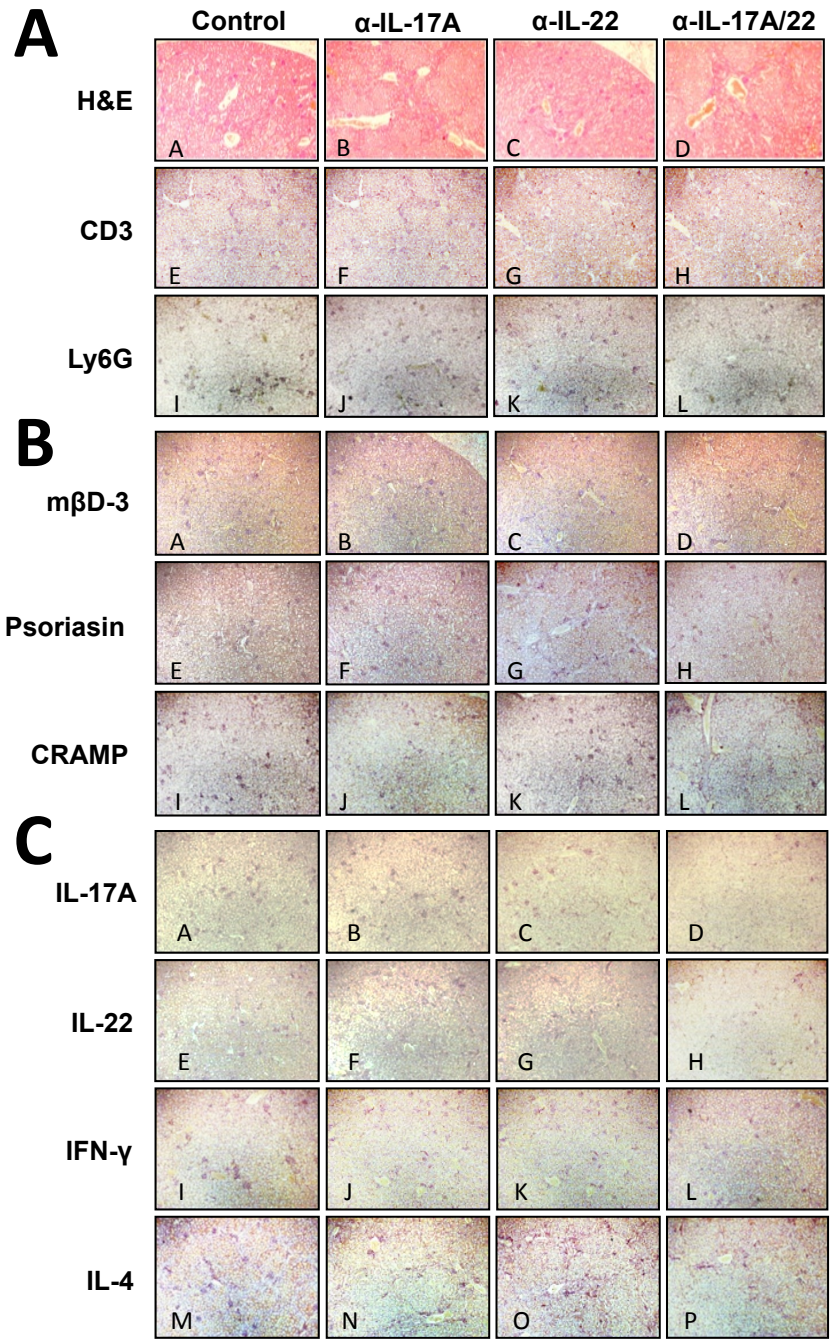
Supplemental Figure 2. *Chan et al.*



Supplemental Figure 2. Impact of IL-17A or IL-22 inhibition on kidney histopathology. Histopathology and immunohistochemistry profiles of kidney sections were used to show pathology, immune cell infiltration, antimicrobial peptide elaboration, and cytokine expression at day 7 of the infection model. Tissue staining of kidney sections from control and neutralizing antibody-treated mice is shown at 5x magnification fields. (**A**) Hematoxylin and eosin (H&E) stain show the location of glomeruli and peritubular space (panels A-D). Immunohistochemical staining of $CD3^+$ and $Ly6G^+$ cells show T cell and neutrophil infiltration, respectively (panels E-H and I-L). (**B**) Immunohistochemistry was used to detect murine β-defensin 3 (mβD-3) (panels A-D), CRAMP (panels E-H), and psoriasin (panels I-L) expression (brown staining) in kidney sections of control and antibody-treated mice 7 days post-infection. Of note, host defense peptide expression in kidney sections from antibody-treated mice was not different from control. (**C**) Specific cytokines representing Th cell polarization measured were: IL-17A (Th17; panels A-D), IL-22 (Th22; panels E-H), IFN-γ (Th1; panels I-L), and IL-4 (Th2; panels M-P) were detected via immunohistochemistry.